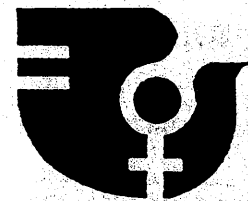


# THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN



FACT SHEET WISCONSIN WORKING GROUP (414) 475-8725 OCTOBER, 1999

## 1999 UPDATE

*165 Countries have consented to be bound by the provisions of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women:*

[Albania], [Algeria], [Andorra], Angola, [Antigua & Barbuda], Argentina, [Armenia], Australia, Austria, [Azerbaijan], [The Bahamas], Bangladesh, Barbados, [Belarus Republic], Belgium, [Belize], [Benin], Bhutan, [Bolivia], [Bosnia & Herzegovina], [Botswana], Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, [Burundi].

[Cambodia], [Cameroon], Canada, Cape Verde, [Central African Republic], [Chad], [Chile], China, Colombia, [Comoros], Congo, Costa Rica, [Côte d'Ivoire], [Croatia], Cuba, Cyprus, [Czech Republic], Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, [Djibouti], Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, [Eritrea], [Estonia], Ethiopia, [Fiji], Finland, France, Gabon, [Gambia], [Georgia], Germany, Ghana, Greece, [Grenada], Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary.

Iceland, [India], Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, [Israel], Italy, Jamaica, Japan, [Jordan], [Kazakhstan], Kenya, [Kyrgyzstan], [Kuwait], Lao People's Democratic Republic, [Latvia], [Lebanon], [Lesotho], Liberia, [Libyan Arab Jamahiriya], [Liechtenstein], [Lithuania], [Luxembourg], [Madagascar], Malawi, [Malaysia], [Maldives], Mali, [Malta], Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, [Morocco], [Mozambique], [Myanmar].

[Namibia], [Nepal], [Netherlands], New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, [Pakistan], Panama, [Papua New Guinea], Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, [Republic of Macedonia], [Republic of Moldova], Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent & the Grenadines, [Samoa], Senegal, [Seychelles], [Sierra Leone], [Singapore], [Slovakia], [Slovenia], [South Africa], Spain, Sri Lanka, [Surinam], Sweden, [Switzerland].

[Tajikistan], Thailand, Togo, [Trinidad & Tobago], Tunisia, Turkey, [Turkmenistan], [Tuvalu], Uganda, Ukrainian Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain, & Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, [Uzbekistan], [Vanuatu], Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, [Zimbabwe].

Source: U.S. Congressional Record, March 24, 1988  
(Brackets indicate countries ratifying since 3/88).

## Q. & A. ON THE CONVENTION

### Q. WHAT IS THE CONVENTION?

A. The Convention is the most comprehensive and detailed international agreement which seeks the advancement of women. The Convention, we believe, will contribute to achieving equality of men and women throughout the world.

### Q. WHAT DOES THE CONVENTION DO FOR WOMEN?

A. The Convention establishes rights for women in areas not previously subject to international standards. Not only does the Convention define discrimination against women for the first time, it calls for action in nearly every field of human endeavor: politics, law, employment, education, health care, commercial transactions and domestic relations. Moreover, the Convention establishes a Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women to review periodically the progress being made by its adherents.

### Q. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE CONVENTION?

A. The Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly at the conclusion of the 34th Session and was opened for signature on December 18, 1979. This action represents the culmination of more than 16 years of effort in which the United States was an active participant. As of September 15, seventy-seven countries, including the United States, have signed the Convention, seven of which also ratified it. The Convention goes into effect 30 days after 20 countries have ratified it.

### Q. WHAT DID IT MEAN WHEN THE UNITED STATES SIGNED THE CONVENTION IN COPENHAGEN?

A. Now that the Convention has been signed, it must be ratified in accordance with the procedures outlined by the United States Constitution. According to Article II, Section 2, the President is empowered to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

### Q. DOES THE UNITED STATES SUPPORT RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION?

A. Yes, we believe that the substantive provisions of the Convention are consistent with the spirit of the U.S. Constitution and domestic laws. Furthermore, we support the thrust of the Convention and its underlying principles. As might be expected in the case of a document which is essentially the product of a consensus among all the members of the United Nations, the Convention contains certain language with which the United States is not fully satisfied. In addition, many of the subjects covered by the Convention are matters which are reserved to the states under the United States Constitution and ratification of the Convention should presumably be accompanied by an appropriate reservation preserving the prerogatives of the state government.

### Q. WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES TO RATIFY THE CONVENTION?

A. Once the Convention is transmitted to the Senate by the President, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold hearings to consider ratification of the Convention. A two-thirds majority is required for advice and consent. When this is voted, the President is notified and the ratification procedure is complete.

Source: U.S. Department of State,  
September 17, 1980

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Field Hearing, Boston, Mass. 12/05/88  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
Hearing, 08/02/90  
House Resolution 116, 10/22/91  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
Hearing, 10/27/94  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
Vote In Favor 13-5, 10/29/94

# NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN



FACT SHEET

OCTOBER, 1999

## ON THE RECORD

73 national organization support the U.S. ratification or accession to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, including this partial listing:

African-American & African Women International (AAWI)  
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)  
American Association of University Women (AAUW)  
American Bar Association (ABA)  
American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)  
American Library Association  
American Nurses Association  
Amnesty International  
Association For Women in Psychology  
Association of Women Psychiatrists  
Black Women's Agenda, Inc.  
Business & Professional Women, International & U.S.A. (BPW/USA)  
Center for Reproductive Law & Policy  
Church Women United  
Committee For International Human Rights Inquiry  
8th Day Center For Justice  
Episcopal Church, U.S.A.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America  
Family Violence Prevention Fund  
Feminist Majority  
General Federation of Women's Clubs  
Gray Panthers  
Hadassah  
Jewish Women International  
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights  
Leadership Conference of Women Religious  
League of Women Voters of the United States  
MADRE  
Muslim Women's League  
National Assembly of Religious Women  
National Association of Commissioners for Women  
National Association of Social Workers  
National Association of Women Judges  
National Association of Women Lawyers  
National Board of the YWCA of the U.S.A.  
National Coalition of 100 Black Women  
National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.  
National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, Inc.  
National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL)  
National Council of Jewish Women (NCJW)  
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.  
National Council of the Churches of Christ, USA  
National Education Association (NEA)  
National Lawyers Guild  
National Organization for Women (NOW)  
National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States  
National Women's Conference Committee (NWCC)  
National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC)  
National Women's Studies Association  
NETWORK  
Pan Pacific & Southeast Asia Women's Association of the USA, Inc. (PPSEAWA)  
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.  
Psychologists for Social Responsibility  
Sierra Club  
Sigma Delta Epsilon  
Sisters of the Humility of Mary (Davenport, Iowa)  
Soroptimist International of the Americas, Inc.  
St. Joan's Alliance, (Both U.S. & International)  
The Religious Network for Equality for Women (RNEW)  
The Women's Office, Sisters of Charity, BVM  
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee  
United Church of Christ  
United Methodist Church  
United Nations Association of the United States (UNA-USA)  
United States Committee for UNIFEM  
Women-Church Convergence  
Women for International Peace & Arbitration  
Women's Commission for Refugee Women & Children  
Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO)  
Women's Institute for Leadership Development (WILD)  
Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (WILPF)  
World Federalist Association  
Zonta International  
(List still in formation)

## WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write the  
*Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

Write the President &  
*copy Secy. of State Albright*

The Convention is currently in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A favorable majority vote of this Committee is needed to move the Convention onto the Senate floor, where it will need a 2/3rds favorable vote of the entire Senate.

Please write the members of the Foreign Relations Committee today. If your Senator is a member of the Committee, your letter as a constituent is even more powerful.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the 106th Congress are listed in the order of their seniority:

### REPUBLICANS

Jesse Helms, *North Carolina, Chair*  
\* Richard G. Lugar, *Indiana*  
Paul Coverdell, *Georgia*  
\* Craig Thomas, *Wyoming*  
\* John Ashcroft, *Missouri*  
\* Rod Grams, *Minnesota*  
\* Bill Frist, *Tennessee*  
Chuck Hagel, *Nebraska*  
Gordon Smith, *Oregon*  
Sam Brownback, *Kansas*

### DEMOCRATS

Joseph R. Biden, Jr., *Delaware*  
\* Paul S. Sarbanes, *Maryland*  
Christopher J. Dodd, *Connecticut*  
John F. Kerry, *Massachusetts*  
Robert G. Torricelli, *New Jersey*  
Russell D. Feingold, *Wisconsin*  
Barbara Boxer, *California*  
Paul Wellstone, *Minnesota*  
\* Up for re-election in 2000.

All members of the Senate  
may be contacted through  
their local offices or in care of:

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C. 20510

President Bill Clinton

The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright

Department of State, 7th Floor

2201 C St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520

FOR INFORMATION, CONTACT:  
Billie Heller, Chair, UN/CEDAW  
520 N. Camden Drive  
Beverly Hills, CA 90210-3202

## V.I.P. SUPPORT

Prominent citizens who support the United States ratification or accession to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women include:

- Bella Abzug (Dec.)
- Virginia R. Allan
- Brooksley Born
- Jimmy Carter
- Judy Langford Carter
- Rosalynn Carter
- Norman Cousins (Dec.)
- Sandy Elster
- Betty Ford
- Arvonne Fraser
- Margaret E. Galey
- Mary A. Grefe
- Ruth J. Hinerfeld
- Shirley Hufstедler
- Patricia Hutar
- Max M. Kampelman
- Philip M. Klutznick
- Madeleine M. Kunin
- William H. Luers
- Barbara Mikulski
- Virginia S. Mueller
- Mary Rose Oaker
- Charles H. Percy
- Elliot L. Richardson
- Claudine C. Schneider
- Patricia Schroeder
- Olympia Snowe
- Cyrus Vance
- Sarah R. Weddington
- John C. Whitehead

## VISION INTO ACTION

The National Committee on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women formed spontaneously. After the 1985 United Nations Conference for Women in Nairobi, Kenya, a diverse group of men and women united for one purpose: abetting United States ratification or accession to The Convention.

Since inception, we have worked to educate the public about The Convention; devised strategies for individuals and organizations to support its passage through the Senate; have compiled and circulated an initial list of national organizations and prominent persons who support U.S. ratification or accession to The Convention; met with members of the Senate and the House and their Staffs; worked with the media and spoken in behalf of ratification.

We charge no dues and exist on voluntary contributions.

Your support of our efforts is welcome. Make checks to:  
**COMMITTEE ON U.N. CEDAW.**

## COUNTRIES THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED

*The Women's Convention (CEDAW) • October, 1999*

### Europe & North America

Monaco  
San Marino  
United States of America (S)

### West Asia (Middle East)

Bahrain  
Iran  
Oman  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syrian Arab Republic  
United Arab Emirates

### Asia Pacific/Central Asia

Afghanistan (S)  
Brunei Darussalam  
Cook Islands \*  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Kiribati\*  
Marshall Islands  
Micronesia  
Nauru\*  
Palau  
Solomon Islands  
Tonga\*

### Africa

Mauritania  
Sao Tome & Principe (S)  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Swaziland

### Latin America / Caribbean

All ratified

*\*Non-member state of the United Nations  
(S) Signed, not ratified or acceded*

2

AGENDA # \_\_\_\_\_

City of Madison, Wisconsin

A RESOLUTION \_\_\_\_\_

Recognizing the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and supporting ratification by the U.S. Senate.

Drafted By: Ald. Steve Holtzman, District 19

Date: November 18, 1999

Fiscal Note: Adoption of the subject resolution is not anticipated to require an expenditure or an appropriation of city funds during the current and subsequent budget year.

Presented November 30, 1999  
Referred Request Adoption Under Suspension of the Rules

Rereferred \_\_\_\_\_

Reported Back \_\_\_\_\_

Adopted \_\_\_\_\_ POF \_\_\_\_\_

Rules Suspended \_\_\_\_\_

Public Hearing \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVAL OF FISCAL NOTE IS NEEDED  
BY THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE  
Approved By \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
ID NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

SPONSORS: Mayor Susan J.M. Bauman & Members of the Madison Common Council

WHEREAS, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979, the first such convention addressing comprehensively women's rights within political, cultural, economic, social and family life; and

WHEREAS, women in all parts of the world lack basic legal rights or protection of their rights under the law, and the convention provides a universal definition of discrimination against women so that those who would discriminate on the basis of sex can no longer claim that no clear definition exists; and

WHEREAS, the convention defines discrimination against women as any "distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of marital status, on the basis of equality between men and women of human rights or fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field;" and

WHEREAS, the United States government signed the convention in 1980 and President Clinton presented the

2  
treaty to the Senate for ratification in 1994, and ratification would also entitle the United States to join the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which monitors reports of progress in the treatment of women from the countries that have ratified the convention; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Senate has not yet ratified the convention despite efforts by the President to make it a top international priority; and

WHEREAS, as of October 1999, a total of 165 countries had consented to be bound by the provisions of the convention, and ten states (California, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Vermont) had endorsed U.S. ratification in their state legislatures;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Madison City Council herewith recognizes the equal rights of women and men and eschews all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex, will endeavor to conduct its affairs within the spirit of the convention, and supports efforts in the Wisconsin legislature to endorse U.S. ratification of the convention as well as efforts in the U.S. Senate to ratify the convention; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon adoption of this resolution, a copy be forwarded by the Madison Common Council to the Wisconsin State Legislature and to U.S. Senators Russell D. Feingold and Herb H. Kohl.

4  
TO THE DANE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

REPORT ON:

RES. 207, 1999-2000

RECOGNIZING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF  
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

The United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979, the first such convention addressing comprehensively women's rights within political, cultural, economic, social, and family life.

Women in all parts of the world lack basic legal rights or protection of their rights under the law, and the convention provides a universal definition of discrimination against women so that those who would discriminate on the basis of sex can no longer claim that no clear definition exists.

The convention defines discrimination against women as any "distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of marital status, on the basis of equality between men and women, of human rights or fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any other field."

The United States government signed the convention in 1980 and submitted it to the Senate for ratification, and ratification would also entitle the United States to join the United Nations Committee on the Elimination All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which monitors reports of progress in the treatment of women from the countries that have ratified the convention.

The U. S. Senate has not yet ratified the convention despite efforts by the President to make it a top international priority. As of April 1998, a total of 161 countries had ratified the convention, and six states, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and South Dakota, had endorsed U. S. ratification in their state legislatures.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Dane County Board of Supervisors herewith recognizes the equal rights of women and men and eschews all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex, will endeavor to conduct its affairs within the spirit of the convention, and supports efforts in the U. S. Senate to ratify the convention; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that upon adoption of this resolution, a copy be forwarded by the Chair of the County Board to U. S. Senators Feingold and Kohl.

Submitted by Supervisors Miller, Lowe, Kiley, Hendrick, McDonell, Gawenda, Becker, Rhyne, Stoebig, Hulse, Butler, Wilcox, Cornwell, Berceau, Vedder, Rutkowski, Hanneman, Opitz, Pederson, Powell, and Schoer, November 18, 1999 (p. 220, 1999-2000).

Fiscal and Policy Notes not required.

Referred to WAYS & MEANS.

12/16/99 Ways & Means recommends

Amendment 1 to Res. 207:

add the following at the end of the last resolve clause:

“, the President of the United States, U.S. Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee”

1 - u

BY ALD. MURPHY

Resolution recognizing the United Nations Convention On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

WHEREAS,

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION  
ON THE ELIMINATION OF  
ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1979, the first such convention addressing comprehensively women's rights within political, cultural, economic, social and family life; and

WHEREAS, Women in all parts of the world lack basic legal rights or protection of their rights under the law, and the convention provides a universal definition of discrimination against women so that those who would discriminate on the basis of sex can no longer claim that no clear definition exists; and

WHEREAS; The United States government signed the convention in 1980 and submitted it to the Senate for ratification, and ratification would also entitle the United States to join the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which monitors reports of progress in the treatment of women from the countries that have ratified the convention; and

WHEREAS, The U.S. Senate has not yet ratified the convention despite efforts by the President to make it a top international priority; and

WHEREAS, As of April 1998, a total of 161 countries had ratified the convention, and six states — California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and South Dakota — had endorsed U.S. ratification in their state legislatures; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee herewith recognizes the equal rights of women and men and eschews all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex, will endeavor to conduct its affairs within the spirit of the convention, and supports efforts in the U.S. Senate to ratify the convention; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be included in the permanent records of the City of Milwaukee.

Introduced by Alderman Michael J. Murphy and approved by all members of the Milwaukee Common Council on July 7, 1998.





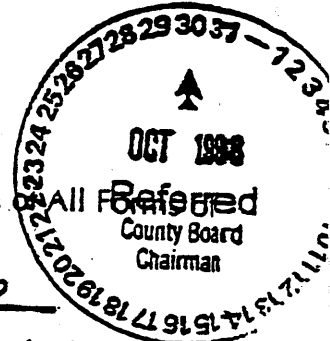
JUN 11 1998

1 by Supervisors Dean, McGuigan, Arciszewski, Podell, De Bruin, Ordinans, Aldrich and  
2 Coggs-Jones

3 A RESOLUTION

4 recognizing the United Nations Convention On the Elimination of All  
5 Discrimination Against Women.

FILE NO. 98-656



6 WHEREAS, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of  
7 Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the General Assembly of the United  
8 Nations in December 1979, the first such convention addressing comprehensively  
9 women's rights within political, cultural, economic, social and family life; and

10 WHEREAS, women in all parts of the world lack basic legal rights or protection of  
11 their rights under the law, and the convention provides a universal definition of  
12 discrimination against women so that those who would discriminate on the basis of sex  
13 can no longer claim that no clear definition exists; and

14 WHEREAS, the convention defines discrimination against women as any  
15 "distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or  
16 purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women,  
17 irrespective of marital status, on the basis of equality between men and women, of human  
18 rights or fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or any  
19 other field"; and

20 WHEREAS, the United States government signed the convention in 1980 and  
21 submitted it to the Senate for ratification, and ratification would also entitle the United  
22 States to join the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of  
23 Discrimination Against Women, which monitors reports of progress in the treatment of  
24 women from the countries that have ratified the convention; and

25 WHEREAS, the U.S. Senate has not yet ratified the convention despite efforts by the  
26 President to make it a top international priority; and

27 WHEREAS, as of April 1998, a total of 161 countries had ratified the convention,  
28 and six states, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and South  
29 Dakota, had endorsed U.S. ratification in their state legislatures; now, therefore,

30 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors herewith  
31 recognizes the equal rights of women and men and eschews all forms of discrimination on

32 the basis of sex, will endeavor to conduct its affairs within the spirit of the convention, and  
33 supports efforts in the U. S. Senate to ratify the convention; and

34 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon adoption of this resolution, a copy be  
35 forwarded by the Chairman of the County Board to U.S. Senators Russell D. Feingold and  
36 Herb H. Kohl.

37 FISCAL NOTE: Adoption of the subject resolution is not anticipated to require an  
38 expenditure or an appropriation of county funds during the current and  
39 subsequent budget year.

40 C:\OFFICE\WPWIN\WPDOCS\RESOL\DEAN\UNWOMENR.IGH  
41 tk082698

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# Helms has police remove congresswomen

Group wanted to present  
him letter supporting  
anti-sexual bias treaty

Associated Press

Washington. — Jesse Helms ordered Capitol Police to remove several congresswomen from a Senate hearing Wednesday after they disrupted the meeting by trying to present him a letter supporting an international treaty against sexual discrimination.

Helms (R-N.C.), who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee, has blocked a Senate vote on the 1979 United Nations treaty.

Rep. Lynn Woolsey (D-Calif.) led the congresswomen and several female staff members to Helms' office and then to the Foreign Relations Committee, where Helms was presiding over a hearing on China. They tried to present him a letter signed by more than 100 House members in support of the U.N. Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

After asking the women to "please act like ladies," Helms directed Capitol Police to escort them from the hearing room.



Woolsey

"The women of the House will no longer tolerate his delay tactics," Woolsey said. She said Democratic representatives had attempted to meet with Helms for nearly five years on the treaty but had been unsuccessful.

Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) also were among the half-dozen congresswomen who took part in the protest.

House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-Mo.) said later that any member of Congress should be able to enter a hearing, even unscheduled, and be allowed to speak. Helms' reaction to the congresswomen, he said, "is wrong — shouldn't have happened."

Marc Thiessen, a spokesman for Helms, said the congresswomen were treated like any other protesters who might disrupt Senate business.

"They came into a Senate hearing and disrupted it, holding placards and yelling across the room at the chairman and so they were removed like any other protester would be," Thiessen said. "If they want to be treated as members of Congress, they should behave like members of Congress. If they're going to behave like campus protesters, they're going to be treated by the police-like protesters."

President Clinton submitted the women's treaty to the Senate in 1994. Helms has not scheduled hearings or submitted the treaty to the full Senate for a vote.

## Abuse

## Domestic violence

Domestic abuse incidents  
in Wisconsin in 1995.

County	Incidents
Adams	94
Ashland	83
Barron	261
Bayfield	73
Brown	792
Buffalo	74
Burnett	35
Calumet	105
Chippewa	1
Clark	28
Columbia	219
Crawford	70
Dane	3,396
Dodge	254
Door	54
Douglas	167
Dunn	141
Fau Claire	525
Florence	2
Fond du Lac	471
Forest	19
Grant	145
Green	266
Green Lake	85
Iowa	48
Iron	78
Jackson	79
Jefferson	302
Juneau	162
Kenosha	670
Kewaunee	21
La Crosse	794
Lafayette	28
Langlade	46
Lincoln	72
Manitowoc	277
Marathon	644
Marrnette	96

County	Incidents
Marquette	71
Milwaukee	14,780
Menominee	5
Monroe	106
Oconto	87
Onerda	156
Outagamie	427
Ozaukee	102
Pierce	98
Pepin	1
Price	52
Polk	137
Portage	203
Racine	1,217
Richland	81
Rock	336
Rusk	46
Sauk	264
Sawyer	83
Shawano	173
Sheboygan	406
St. Croix	281
Taylor	66
Trempealeau	76
Vernon	115
Vilas	74
Walworth	534
Washburn	131
Washington	431
Waukesha	1,091
Waupaca	203
Waushara	84
Winnebago	738
Wood	405
Milwaukee County	14,780
All other counties	18,669
<b>State total</b>	<b>33,449</b>

Source: The Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence

BOB VEIERSTAHLER/Journal Sentinel

Prepared for your use by the Department of Communications & Public Affairs

A shortage of money is often what leads to domestic violence, so jobs offering wages that can support a family have to come first, Brien said.

But the state also needs to find better ways of reaching former welfare recipients who are now working to make sure they know they still may be eligible for food stamps and medical care under new state programs such as BadgerCare.

## Milwaukee County kids

The 1999 Wiskids Count Data Book reveals serious trends for children in Milwaukee County who are more likely to be born into poverty, to be underweight at birth, to not get the food and medical attention available to them and to be exposed more often to domestic violence, possibly scarring their future development.

FAMILY FORMATION					
	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997
Births to single mothers (%)	46	47	48	48	49
Births to mothers under 18 (%)	7	7	8	8	8
Those with less than a high school education (%)	29	30	29	25	28

## CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY WELL-BEING

	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997
Percent of all live births below 5.5 pounds	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.7	8.8

## CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997
Domestic violence total incidents	10,285	16,768	14,780	12,364	12,902
Total incidents per 1,000 adults	14.1	23.6	21.2	17.3	18.5

## PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997
Food stamp recipients per 1,000 residents	na	151.6	153.7	135.7	117.2
Child Medicaid recipients per 1,000 children	na	356.0	345.1	320.0	339.7
Children eligible for free/reduced lunch (% enrolled)	na	50.7	51.8	52.1	52.5

JOHN PINCHARD/Journal Sentinel

# Report maps status of poor children

**Single mothers had 49% of Milwaukee County babies in '97, group finds**

BY FRAN BAUER

of the Journal Sentinel staff

Nearly half the births in Milwaukee County in 1997 were to single mothers, many of whom hadn't completed high school, according to a new report.

That continues trends in evidence since 1991, according to the Wiskids Count Data Book report issued by the Wisconsin Council on Children and Families.

That doesn't bode well, since we already know the outcomes facing single mothers, especially those with no high school edu-

cation, who will have no opportunity in the labor force," said Nan Brien, associate director of the organization.

For six years, the group has issued the report in an effort to put a spotlight on how incomes, government services and crimes such as domestic violence affect Wisconsin's families.

Richard Buschmann, administrator of financial services for the Milwaukee County Department of Human Services, disagreed with Brien's interpretation. He cited a study conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on the well-being of Milwaukee's central city neighborhoods. It showed that most central city families were work-

Please see CHILDREN page 6

Prepared for your use by the Department of Communications & Public Affairs

# Children/Official says inner-city families are better off than group's report suggests

From page 1

ing and that their incomes continued to grow, he said.

Brien will present her group's report at 9 a.m. today in Milwaukee to draw attention to what her organization feels is the need for better strategies to reach teens before they become parents and for better ways of helping impoverished families raise children.

The Wiskids data show that 49% of the births in Milwaukee County in 1997 were to single mothers, making Milwaukee second only to Forest County, Brien said. In 28% of the cases, the single mothers had less than a high school education, a higher rate than any other county except Menominee. And 8% of the mothers were under age 18.

The number of births to single mothers has risen slowly from 46% in 1991, but births to under-educated and young mothers have remained about the same over that six-year period, according to the data.

However, Brien also noted that data from 1997, the most recent year for which statistics are available, does not reflect changes brought about by W-2, the work program to which welfare recipients moved in September 1997, though some recipients had already moved into jobs in 1996 under the state's Pay for Performance program. Nor does the data reflect the state's 1998 takeover of the Milwaukee County child welfare system.

Buschmann called it unfortunate that advocates are using 1997 data to try to portray any effects of the state's welfare reform program because it took six months to a year to get it

working smoothly. The only value of 1997 data is to show the beginning of the transition in September to W-2, he said.

A growing number of children under age 4 are receiving Women, Infants and Children services, which Brien saw as both a good and bad sign. The increase means more children are getting better nutrition, she said, but it also means more children live in poverty, making them eligible for the federal food program for pregnant mothers, infants and young children.

"We don't know if that increase is because of better outreach or an increase in poverty," she said.

Brien paired the increase in WIC services with a steady increase in free or reduced-cost school lunches. In 1997, the most recent year for which statistics were available, 52.5% of the children enrolled lived in families whose incomes were low enough to make them eligible for the subsidized meals, according to the data.

The children also faced the stress of a sharp increase in domestic violence — 19 cases per thousand adults in 1997 — making Milwaukee County's reported incidents nearly twice those reported in Dane County, which had the second highest rate.

The higher the stress level in children, the more likely it is that the hormone cortisol will wash over the brain, making the brain smaller in size and damaging its development, said Brien, citing research by Megan Gunnar, a physician and professor at the University of Minnesota.

Milwaukee's policy-makers need to take a serious look at the trends in the report. Brien

said. For example, the county may want to examine how to help young, poor women gain employment.

But Buschmann, of Milwaukee County, predicted that with more people working under W-2, a more important support may be the earned income tax credits available at both the state and federal levels.

"From my perspective, one of the successes of welfare reform and W-2 is the increased number of working individuals. They need more support for child care and transportation, but they're now part of the mainstream."

Ramon Wagner, executive director of Community Advocates, urged that a different strategy be developed to help parents who are 18 and younger. The W-2 program does work through Learnfare to keep parents under 18 in school, he said. But a strategy is needed that goes beyond that, offering preventive support and recognizing family strengths, he said.

He praised the work of such agencies as Rosalie Manor and New Concepts for their work in preventing teen pregnancies.

But any agency that, like his, works with families living in homeless shelters already knows what stress domestic violence creates, he said. In the last 15 years, the number of families seeking shelter from abuse has risen steadily, he said.

"There is no normalcy in that situation, and part of what we do is provide a way out and a new start in transitional living. In addition, programs like Meta House (a substance abuse center) offer help to children who have lived in abusive families," he said.

# WORLD

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINEL FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 2000

## One-third of world's women have been beaten, raped or abused, report says

**Females found more likely to be victimized by family member, acquaintance**

By JOAN LOWY

Scripps Howard News Service

One out of every three women in the world has been beaten, raped, coerced into sex or otherwise seriously abused, according to a report by public health researchers released Thursday.

Violence against women is the most pervasive and yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world, according to the report by the Johns Hopkins University's School of Public Health and the Center for Health and Gender Equity, which is in Takoma Park, Md.

While men are more likely than women to be victims of violence by a stranger or casual acquaintance, women are more likely than men to be victimized by a family member or acquaintance, said the report, which examined nearly 50 population surveys from around the world.

"What is striking is how similar the problem is around the

world," said Lori Heise, co-author of the report. "Without exception, women's greatest risk of violence comes not from 'stranger danger,' but from men they know, often male family members or husbands."

The report found that 10% to 50% of women, depending upon the survey, report being hit or otherwise physically harmed by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Physical violence in intimate relationships almost always is accompanied by psychological abuse and in one-third to more than half of cases, by sexual abuse as well, according to the report.

For example, among 613 women in a Japanese survey who described themselves as abused, 57% had suffered all three types of abuse — physical, psychological and sexual.

In Monterrey, Mexico, 52% of physically abused women had also been sexually abused by their partners.

However, measuring acts of violence "does not describe the atmosphere of terror that permeates abusive relationships," the report said.

For example, in a 1993 Canadian survey, one-third of women who had been physically assaulted by a partner said that they had feared for their lives at some point in the relationship. Women often report that the psychological abuse and degradation were more difficult to bear than the physical abuse, the report said.

In countries as different as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mexico and Zimbabwe, many people see wife-beating as justified, a husband's right to "correct" an erring wife, the report said. Women often share this notion. In rural Egypt, for example, 80% of women say that beatings are justified under certain circumstances.

One of the circumstances most often cited is refusing to have sex.

The authors of the report call for greater intervention by health care workers to stem the violence.

In most countries, the report noted, the health care system is the only institution that interacts with almost every woman at some point in her life.

**ROBERT W. WIRCH**  
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Fax (608) 267-0984

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NOTES  
- Light - yes  
everything yes

- 351 - not voting

- 244 - not  
voting

- SB 409

- - - NO

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WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE -- COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE FORM

Ec. Dev. Hearing, Gov. OP COMMITTEE / DATE: 3-21

LEGISLATOR NAME: Mary Lazich





STATE OF WISCONSIN  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

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## COAST GUARD GROUP MILWAUKEE

Coast Guard Group Milwaukee is the primary maritime rescue coordination center for the western half of Lake Michigan. Two hundred seventy-five active duty men and women, forty Coast Guard Reservists, and over one thousand volunteers from the Coast Guard Auxiliary make up this organization. Group Milwaukee's search and rescue operations consist of a communications center in Milwaukee and a series of stations at Calumet and Wilmette Harbor in Illinois, and Kenosha, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Two Rivers, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, and Washington Island, in Wisconsin. In 1998, Group Milwaukee units responded to 1250 search and rescue cases, assisted over 2500 people, and saved 34 lives.

Group Milwaukee's stations are also responsible for the enforcement of U.S. laws on the waters of Lake Michigan and its tributaries. Group units conducted over 1400 law enforcement boardings in 1998. During the winter months, Group Milwaukee controls Coast Guard icebreaking missions for Lake Michigan, relying primarily on the 140' ice breaking tug MOBILE BAY homeported in Sturgeon Bay, WI. Additionally, Group Milwaukee is responsible for the proper maintenance and operation of Aids to Navigation on the western shore of Lake Michigan. Group Milwaukee technical experts, and Aids to Navigation Teams located in Kenosha, and Green Bay, Wisconsin, service these lighthouses and buoys.

Coast Guard Group Milwaukee provides support for all Coast Guard units in Wisconsin, and Illinois. This support includes a wide range of technical specialties. Group Milwaukee hosts two tenant commands: Marine Safety Office Milwaukee, and Station Milwaukee.

### COMMANDERS OF GROUP MILWAUKEE

<b>CAPT Corbett</b>	<b>1970-1973</b>
<b>CAPT E. Sullivan</b>	<b>1973-1978</b>
<b>CDR Armacost</b>	<b>1978-1981</b>
<b>CAPT J. Sullivan</b>	<b>1981-1984</b>
<b>CDR Ingham</b>	<b>1984-1987</b>
<b>CDR Losea</b>	<b>1987-1990</b>
<b>CAPT Goodwin</b>	<b>1990-1993</b>
<b>CDR Pekoske</b>	<b>1993-1996</b>
<b>CDR Gleason</b>	<b>1996-1999</b>
<b>CDR Ross</b>	<b>1999-</b>

## COMMANDER EDWARD J. GLEASON

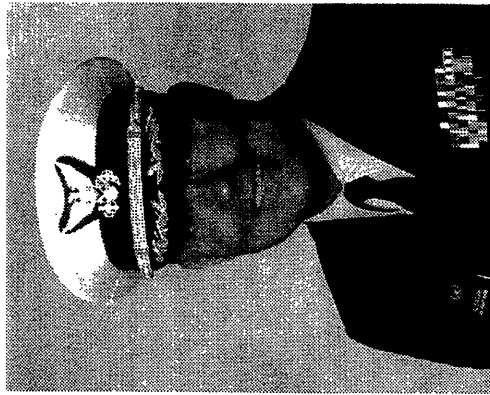
Commander Edward J. Gleason completes three years as Commander Coast Guard Group Milwaukee. During the past three years, he has thoroughly enjoyed his opportunity to lead the men and women of Group Milwaukee and work with them to meet the needs of the Lake Michigan mariner. During his tenure Group Milwaukee units have handled over 4,000 Search and Rescue cases including the search for the ill-fated commercial fishing vessel FV LINDA E last December. This search, the largest on Lake Michigan in recent memory, was highlighted by the mysterious nature of the vessel's disappearance and the extraordinary efforts undertaken by the Coast Guard during this expansive search which failed to uncover any signs of the lost vessel. This case remains one of Lake Michigan's mysteries.

Prior to arriving here, CDR Gleason served as the Military Aide to the Secretary of Transportation where he laid the ground work for the Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act of 1996 which strengthened airline response to the families of aviation disasters. Preceding this duty, he served as the Deputy Group Commander here in Milwaukee. As Chief, Budget Branch of the First Coast Guard District in Boston, MA, he developed the asset-based budget model now used throughout the Coast Guard. Other tours include, Chief, Supply Branch on Governors Island, First Lieutenant aboard the polar icebreaker CGC NORTHWIND and as an ice reconnaissance officer with the International Ice Patrol.

In 1986, Commander Gleason received a Master's Degree in Business Administration from New York University. He graduated from the University at Albany with a B.S. in Biology in 1977.

CDR Gleason is a native of Weedsport, New York. His wife, Paula, is a 5<sup>th</sup> grade teacher in the Muskego-Norway School system. They have three children; Kelly, Jill, and Carrie. Kelly will be a senior at UW-LaCrosse, Jill will enter UW-Parkside on a soccer scholarship and Carrie begins her senior year at Muskego High School.

Commander Gleason retires today after serving 21 years in the U.S. Coast Guard. He was commissioned upon graduating Officer Candidate School on 29 June 1978. The Gleason's will be calling Wisconsin their home following today's ceremony.



**Senate Committee on Economic Development,  
Housing and Government Operation  
Committee Hearing  
Room 300, Southeast  
March 21, 2000**

Thank you Chairperson Wirth and members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and Government Operation for today's hearing.

Wisconsin's economy is strong and the world economy around us is changing rapidly. Wisconsin's economy is changing, too. As Governor Thompson noted in the 2000 State of the State Address:

Already, the race is on to see which state will create the Silicon Valley of 2000 and put its people out front with exciting and lucrative new career opportunities. As one of the top 10 technology states in America, Wisconsin is uniquely positioned to lead the pack.

He introduced to us many of the faces of Wisconsin's future:

- Lance Fors, CEO of Third Wave Technologies
- Michael Sussman, Founder of Nimblegen
- Bob Bremel, Gala Design
- Mark Clark, Vienna Pharms
- Joel and Jeff Henschel, two Green Bay dairy farmers
- Shirley Lanier, Founder of Legacy Bank in Milwaukee
- David Schwartz, University of Wisconsin Biotechnology Center

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce is assisting the change in many ways. The 1999-2001 budget provided new resources for technology development, such as:

- A science and technology consultant position in Commerce, and
- \$1 million for the Wisconsin Manufacturing Extension Partnership to provide professional assistance to small and medium manufacturers to help them develop and implement strategies to improve their competitiveness.

This past fall, we began operating the Certified Capital Company (CAPCO) program. Commerce has certified three venture capital firms that will manage \$50 million of certified capital investments contributed by insurance companies. The firms will invest in Wisconsin businesses.

Commerce has begun a number of initiatives to increase the amount of venture capital available and to provide valuable assistance to fast, growing companies in the state. Other state agencies, including the Investment Board and the University of

Wisconsin System, are assisting in this area, as well as individuals and organizations in each of your communities.

However, we need a coordinated initiative across Wisconsin to generate interest and additional resources, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure increased visibility. In Governor Thompson's 2000 State of the State Address, he introduced the idea of a Wisconsin Technology and Entrepreneurs Council (WITEC) – the idea incorporated into Assembly Bill 833 and Senate Bill 429.

The Wisconsin Technology and Entrepreneurs Council (WITEC), a private/public partnership, will aggressively attract and develop the companies of the new economy. WITEC will be governed by a board of directors comprised of at least 11 members who represent entrepreneurs, high tech firms, venture capitalists, investment banking, local government, business development, and professionals experienced in providing services to these groups. The secretary of Commerce and the president of the UW System will also serve on the council.

Some of the tasks the Council will focus on immediately are:

- Strengthen and expand the state's venture capital fair;
- Identify and educate angel investors;
- Develop and foster a Wisconsin entrepreneurs network; and
- Facilitate and support a strong relationship between the University System and the private sector.

Representative Rhoades and Senator Clausen's legislation creates a new annual GPR appropriation to provide assistance to the WITEC. From this appropriation, the Department of Commerce will provide in the first year an initial grant of \$50,000 followed by dollar for dollar matching funds up to a maximum of \$200,000. In subsequent years, each dollar donated will be matched by the state, up to a maximum of \$250,000.

Thank you again for the opportunity to discuss the initiative. I look forward to continuing to work with you on this and other economic development projects in the state and in your communities.

### Alternative 1

Amend paragraph (2) under "470.025 Applicability" as follows:

- (2) Officers and employees of a Federal, State, regional, county, or municipal unit or agency of government who have engaged within this state in the practice of professional geology, hydrology, or soil science for a Federal, State, regional, county, or municipal unit of government shall be granted a license.

In view of this proposed amendment, you may then wish to delete paragraph (6) "A person employed by a county or this state. . .who is certified under s92.18."

This is the normal "grandfather" clause approach that has been followed for other professions such as professional engineers and registered land surveyors.

### Alternative 2

Add a new paragraph under "470.025 Applicability":

- (12) A person engaged in the practice of archaeology, aquatic biology, bacteriology, fish management, forestry, horticulture, limnology, mycology, plant pathology, stream ecology, wetland science, or wildlife management within this state.

### Alternative 3

Amend Section "470.02 License required" as follows:

Delete the following phrases under paragraph:

- (1) Engage or offer to engage in the practice of professional geology
- (2) Engage or offer to engage in the practice of professional hydrology
- (3) Engage or offer to engage in the practice of professional soil science.

Add the following paragraph:

- (4) Engage or offer to engage in the practice of professional geology, hydrology, or soil science in the siting, planning, design, and monitoring of sanitary land fills, contaminated soil remediation sites, brown fields, municipal and private wells used for consumptive or commercial use, groundwater injection systems, flood and storm water management systems, and floodplains and floodways.

FEB 14 2000

February 11, 2000

Representative Marc C. Duff  
98<sup>th</sup> Assembly District  
State Capitol  
P.O. Box 8952  
Madison, WI 53708

Re: Licensing Issue Related  
to Chapter 470 of the  
Wisconsin Statutes

Dear Representative Duff:

As you know, Chapter 470 of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that anyone who practices in the field of hydrology, geology, or soil science must have a license issued by the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing (DORL). This legislation has caused a problem for many individuals working in allied professions under the definitions of that Chapter. Specifically, the practices of hydrology and soil science are so broadly defined in Chapter 470 that many other professions now require licensure under the provisions of Chapter 470 in order to do their jobs. Many of us, including myself, who have applied to the DORL have been denied such licenses because, while the hydrology and soil science definitions are broad, Chapter 470 criteria for licensing are very narrow. Professionals in related fields who have competently worked under major programs in the area of water and wetland resources; aquatic systems, including lake management; and horticulture and landscaping have been denied licenses. In fact, of the ten members of the SEWRPC staff who applied for licenses, all but two were denied. Two of those denied later had licenses issued after appeal. Similar results have been experienced in other public agencies, e.g., Department of Natural Resources, and private companies—most notably consulting firms who do natural resource-related work. I might add that many individuals working in these allied professions still do not know or understand that they are affected by this law.

Those individuals who are denied licensure in hydrology and/or soil science are subject to challenges by other consultants who may not be as well trained to do work in these allied professions, especially in legal cases. They are also subject to substantial forfeitures for practicing without a license. This includes public employees.

In an attempt to respond to this issue, Senator Grobschmidt and Representative Hebl have introduced a bill to register wetland scientists. Their bill requires the DORL to register a person as a wetland scientist who:

1. Is certified, registered, or accredited as a Wetland Scientist by a state or national private or professional organization that certifies, registers, or accredits Wetland Scientists.
2. Pays a \$47 fee by August 1 of each even-numbered year.

I would question the propriety and legality of the State, in effect, delegating the certification, registration, or accreditation of a profession to a private organization. If protection of the public interest is

Representative Marc C. Duff  
February 11, 2000  
Page 2

concerned, the State of Wisconsin should certify wetland scientists, not a private agency or organization which, incidentally has little or no affiliation to our State.

Unfortunately the Grobschmidt-Hebl bill does not go far enough in relieving the problems related to other affected professions. For example, persons engaged in the practice of archaeology, aquatic biology, bacteriology, fish management, forestry, horticulture, limnology, mycology, plant pathology, stream ecology, or wildlife management within this state are not exempted under this proposed legislation or under Chapter 470. Substantial elements of the practice of each of these professions involve what has been defined as the practice of soil science and/or hydrology under Chapter 470.

Rather than taking a "band-aid" approach to resolving the problems that Chapter 470 presents, that is creating a separate certification, registration, accreditation, or licensure for every profession harmed, I have attached three alternatives that, in my view, should resolve the problem. A fourth alternative, the repeal of the hydrology and soil science portions of Chapter 470, appears not to be a viable alternative at this time according to Representative Scott Gunderson (although in his and my opinion, repeal is probably the right thing to do). Perhaps you could consider the three alternatives herewith suggested. My preference would be to adopt the second alternative.

In addition, I would very much appreciate being informed of any hearings or meetings concerning this issue in which the opportunity for public comment is provided. I would very much appreciate any assistance you can provide with respect to this issue.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Reed  
12521 W. Prospect Drive  
New Berlin, WI 53157

DMR/mlh

#11804 v1 - duff ltr

cc: Senator Margaret A. Farrow  
Senator Richard A. Grobschmidt  
Senator Kevin Shibilski  
✓ Senator Robert W. Wirth  
Representative Scott L. Gunderson  
Representative Tom Hebl  
Representative Daniel P. Vrakas  
Mr. George W. Meyer, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



03/22/00 WED 11:04 FAX 715 762 5179 CHEQUAMEGON NF 002

March 22, 2000

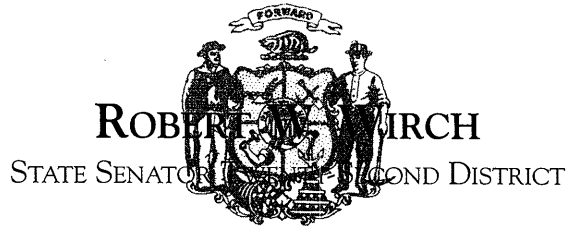
To: Sen. Alice Clausing

From: Laura DeGolier, Executive Director, WCC

Re: Legislation requesting changes for WCC statutory language

Our request for changes to the WCC Legislation totals three. The rational for these requests is the following:

- 1) Our current statutory language does not allow corps members to use their tuition voucher for some of the specialized training that is made available by schools that are small and serve only local populations. Many of these schools do not spend the money to become accredited on a national list but seek approval instead from the Wisconsin Education Approval Board. Instruction approved by this Board is eligible for GI Bill money, but not the WCC voucher. This change will allow the WCC tuition voucher to be used by local Wisconsin schools for specialized instruction not currently approved.
- 2) Corps members and crew leaders alike find that three years to use the voucher is not always sufficient time to spend all the funds available, especially if a former corps member is attending school on a part-time basis. In addition crew leaders and assistant crew leaders are allowed to stay for more than one year so that compound tuition vouchers are often lost due to lack of time to use it for advanced education. Americorps, the Federal service corps program, allows up to 7 years to spend the voucher. In keeping with the request of crew leaders and corps members for a longer time to use the tuition voucher, we would ask the approval of this request.
- 3) The current statute requires us to have a Board member that is also a member of a Work Force Development Board, formerly PIK Board. The research of the Governor's Appointment Office with our help indicates that Board members of Work Force Development Boards are very busy people and do not have additional time to attend our quarterly board meetings. Therefore, we request the addition of Work Force Development Board staff as acceptable WCC Board members. This expansion of the pool available to us should allow us to find qualified board members with the time to attend our 2-day quarterly board meetings.



To: Bob

From: Beth

Date: November 15, 1999

Re: Brewers Baseball Park Board – Questions for Appointees

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1. Is the Board working to determine a sunset date for the sales and use tax, or will the tax continue in perpetuity in order to finance, for example, stadium renovations that may be needed 15 years from now?
  2. If the insurance carrier eventually determines that some accident-related expenses are ineligible for reimbursement, how will these costs be paid for? The sales and use tax?
  3. Will insurance funds cover all expenses related to the recent issuance of the \$30 million in additional bonds, such as bond counsel and legal fees?
  4. What will happen if there is inadequate insurance for the losses the Brewers may suffer this upcoming season? Will the District's annual maintenance and repair contribution for the completed stadium be increased above the current \$3.85 million stipulated in various agreements?
  5. Which efforts have been taken to provide support to minority and women-owned businesses, given that the Board has determined that all accident-related work is not subject to the statutory participation percentages and given that these businesses may have suffered financially as a result of disruption in their work?
- 

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